

NEW RULERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE



KING GEORGE V

QUEEN VICTORIA MARY

London, Eng.—The formal proclamation announcing the accession of King George V. was publicly read at St. James' palace here. May 20 has been definitely determined upon as the date for the funeral of King Edward.

The ceremonies proclaiming the accession of George were as follows: Sharply at the stroke of nine in the morning four heralds arrayed in medieval uniforms of scarlet heavily braided with gold, mounted the balcony of Friary court at St. James' palace and blew a fanfare through their long silver trumpets.

The officers of arms, chief of whom is the Duke of Norfolk, the hereditary earl marshal and chief butler of England, then took their places on the balcony forming the great heraldic company. None wore mourning, this having been removed for the occasion.

Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, Garter principal king of arms, with the Duke

GEORGE PUBLICLY PROCLAIMED KING

QUAINT OLD CEREMONIES OF ACQUAINTING PEOPLE WITH FACT CARRIED OUT.

of Norfolk and two officers bearing the staves of office, stepped to the front of the balcony and in a voice which could be heard across the court and in the streets adjoining, read the proclamation, while great throngs stood uncovered in a drizzling rain.

The duke and Sir Alfred then called for three cheers for the king, and the people responded with loud hurrahs. The heralds then sounded another fan-

fare. The blast hardly had died away when the bands of the Coldstream Guards, which had taken up a position in the square, struck up "God Save the King."

As the national anthem was concluded the first gun of the battery in St. James' park fired a royal salute and the people in the square and streets at the same moment took up the refrain "God Save the King." This was most impressive.

The popular demonstration at an end, the Earl Marshal and his attendants proceeded to the ambassador's court, whence they drove to Charing Cross and thence to the city of London to read the proclamation to the people at the designated points. The route to the city proper was lined with 7,000 troops, while at the places at which the procession stopped and repeated the ceremony troops and Horse Guards were stationed.

monarch of modern days, has ruled as well as reigned.

The British people will not brook the interference of the crown in party politics, and Edward has respected the tradition which prohibits the king from active participation in internal political controversies.

But from the moment that he became king, Edward took an influential part in the foreign affairs of his realm.

When he came to the throne England was engaged in a war with the South African republics. It was the most expensive and disastrous conflict England has ever experienced.

Were With the Boers.

Not only was it a gigantic task to defeat the Boers, but England found that in that war she had little sympathy among the powers. The people of continental Europe and of the United States were for the most part strong partisans of the Boers. Edward was not blind to this condition of affairs.

The war was brought to a victorious conclusion, and the South Africans have been granted a constitution which makes them one of the great self-governing and equal nations of the British empire. During those days of trouble and bloodshed King Edward looked forward to what seems to be the inevitable conflict between England and Germany. With that possible clash always in mind, the king labored assiduously to build up friendships in all parts of the world.

Alliance With Japan.

The Japanese alliance, the Franco-English entente cordiale, the matrimonial alliance with Spain, the secret treaty with Portugal, the increased British influence in Turkey, the cordiality between England and Russia, and the strengthening of the ties between Great Britain and the Scandinavian nation are the results in large part of the skillful diplomacy of Edward VII.

Recently the king undertook to use his skill in diplomacy to prevent a great internal party battle upon the budget when the house of lords and the house of commons were arrayed in direct opposition.

It is pretty well known that for the greater part of his life King Edward has been, at heart, a Liberal. Yet it is to be doubted if he sympathized with the radicalism of the present government.

Popular on Continent.

Edward has accomplished the greater part of his diplomatic work by direct contact with the people of the continental European nations. He was "the uncle of all Europe," and he tried to be like the good uncle of the fairy story. He spent much of his time on the continent, where he was extremely popular.

It is interesting to recall his only visit to America. When he was a lad of 19 he was sent by his royal mother to Canada to lay the foundation stone of the parliament house at Ottawa.

The Canadians had asked that the queen pay them a visit. This was deemed inexpedient and the young Prince of Wales was sent to represent the queen. When the visit was announced President James Buchanan, on the Fourth of July, 1860, addressed an invitation to Queen Victoria asking that her son also visit the United States.

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THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.



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Queen Alexandra.

Alexandra's decision to be known in the future as the Queen Mother of Great Britain revives a title dormant since the days of Henrietta Maria, Charles I's wife. The queen's future is practically settled. Marlborough house, where she spent over 30 years of her married life, again will become her London home, while Sandringham will probably be the country residence. Alexandra undoubtedly will spend a greater portion of her time in Denmark than heretofore. Her villa on Klampenborg Bay, seven miles from Copenhagen, is a favorite residence and almost immediately after the funeral it is said she will go there with her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, for a long stay to recuperate. The queen suffered acutely the past week. For the first time she looks really an old and haggard woman.

In company with the Duke of Newcastle, then secretary of state for the colonies, the young prince came to Canada. He was received with unprecedented manifestations of loyalty by the people of the eastern provinces of what is now the federated Dominion of Canada. The effect of his visit was particularly marked upon the French communities along the banks of the St. Lawrence river.

He came into the United States at Detroit, but upon crossing into American territory he dropped his royal prerogatives and assumed his inferior title of Baron Renfrew.

The English correspondents who accompanied him were severe in their criticisms of the American people who insisted upon hailing him as the Prince of Wales. He visited Chicago, which was then a small city of only 100,000 inhabitants; he stopped at Dwight, Ill., for a few days' shooting; went to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

In Washington he was met at the railway station by Gen. Lewis Cass, secretary of state, and was taken to the White House to be the guest of the president. The great event of his visit to the United States was his pilgrimage, in company with President Buchanan, to Mount Vernon.

KING EDWARD VII. CROSSES DIVIDE

MONARCH'S DEATH CAUSED BY BRONCHIAL PNEUMONIA CONTRACTED FROM COLD.

PRINCE GEORGE ASCENDS THRONE

New Ruler of British Empire Is a Man of Whom His Countrymen Know Practically Nothing of His Personality.

London, Eng.—King Edward VII. is dead in Buckingham palace of bronchial pneumonia which developed from a cold contracted a few days ago. Prince George of Wales, immediately upon his father's death, became king. The initial act of the new ruler was to telegraph to the lord mayor of London the announcement of the king's death. The telegram follows:

"Buckingham Palace, May 6. To the Lord Mayor, Mansion House. 'I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the king, passed peacefully away at 11:45 tonight. (Signed) 'George.'"

Then came the official bulletin issued by the king in his last moments. In an instant the news that all England dreaded and which they had looked for all day was flashed throughout the country.

Although the eminent physicians who attended his majesty in his last moments have made no official announcement as to the cause of his death, it is believed that bronchial pneumonia was the cause.

Last Moments Painful.

The last moments of the king were an exceedingly painful scene. After a paroxysm of coughing about eight o'clock he relapsed again into a comatose condition from which efforts were repeatedly and uselessly made to rouse him. Alexandra knelt tearfully beside the low bed. After 11 o'clock, when it was evident that life was fast ebbing out, the queen, in a voice choked with tears, again endeavored to rally him. He lay unconscious and motionless. The dramatic silence of the death chamber was broken only by the low voice of the archbishop of Canterbury reading the prayers for the dying and the king's heavy breath-

ing. Suddenly he opened his eyes, looked at the queen with a glance of recognition and tried to lift her hand. The effort was too much. The eyelids dropped and so without a pang or a tremor he died.

The queen remained nearly an hour beside the body before she consented to go to her own apartments and returned several times during the night to the body. Sunrise found her again beside the bed.

Lie in State in Westminster.

King Edward's lying in state in Westminster hall will furnish the most splendidly impressive spectacle ever witnessed in the present generation. The body when embalmed will be placed in a lead shell, this in a wooden shell and both in an outer coffin of massive oak hewn from a tree freshly felled in Windsor forest. The workmen of Windsor have begun fashioning the coffin which will be perfectly plain with a silver plate in the center of the lid bearing the king's name and titles in Latin. For two days or perhaps longer the body thus enclosed will lie in the throne room, which will be converted into a chapel ardente, with the windows shuttered and the walls draped in black and silver. Tall tapers will surround the coffin which will rest under a purple pall used only for royal funerals, while a guard will be furnished by the king's regiment, the Grenadiers. This lying in state is for the benefit of foreign royalties unable to arrive sooner. Very few outside persons will be admitted.

Public to View Remains.

From the palace the body will be conveyed on a gun carriage to Westminster hall via the Mall and placed near the center of the historic apartment near the spot where Charles I. was reputed to have stood when he was condemned to death. For three days at least the public will be admitted from six o'clock in the morning until sunset, entering through the palace yard, passing the coffin and leaving the hall near St. Margaret's church. From Westminster the body will move through London to Paddington station, a three mile route, which will be lined with 40,000 troops. Then it will be entrained for Windsor.

The arrangements are not confirmed officially and perhaps may be changed in detail, but the public lying in state is determined by the nation. George V. favored a funeral like that of his grandmother, but when representations were made on all sides of the overwhelming desire of the nation to pay tribute by passing before the body, he consented to make this concession.

ONE OF WORLD'S GREAT DIPLOMATS

KING EDWARD HAS REIGNED OVER ENGLAND'S DESTINY FOR NINE YEARS.

FIRST SON OF QUEEN VICTORIA

Dead Monarch Was Shown Great Honor When He Visited the United States as Prince of Wales—Really Ruled Country.

London, Eng.—Edward VII. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British dominions beyond the seas, king, defender of the faith, Emperor of India, was born at Buckingham palace on November 9, 1841, the first son of Queen Victoria and the prince consort. He was baptized and christened Albert Edward in St. George's chapel, Windsor, on January 25, 1842. King Frederick William of Prussia came to England to be godfather to the infant Prince of Wales. That Prussian king's son married King Edward's eldest sister, the princess royal, and she was the mother of the present Kaiser William II.

Takes Throne in 1901.

Edward, Prince of Wales, came to the throne upon the death of his mother January 22, 1901, under the name of Edward VII. He was then 60 years old and, as the Prince of Wales, had long held a position of commanding social prominence throughout the world.

He had cultivated the social graces, he was the arbiter in the world of fashion, and he was known as the first gentleman of Europe.

He had laid more cornerstones, planted more trees, presided at more banquets and made more conventional speeches than any other man alive. But all the time he was the Prince of Wales, and his individuality was obscured by the shadow of the throne upon which sat his regal and imperial mother.

Has Ruled and Reigned.

Therefore, in spite of his long career as Prince of Wales, Edward VII. as king and emperor, has furnished the political world with one of the greatest surprises of modern history, King Edward, more than any British

King's First Official Act.

King George's first official act was to appoint Earl Carrington as Lord Great Chamberlain in succession to the Marquis of Cholmondeley. Lord Carrington was one of the oldest and closest friends of King Edward, especially in their younger days, and is also the personal friend of the new king. King George's new court appointments are awaited with the keenest curiosity. He will retain some of his father's personal entourage, including, it is believed, John Ward, who married Ambassador Reid's daughter.

Henry Rochefort Lauds Late King.

Paris.—"The death of King Edward is at this moment a veritable calamity in the political crisis in England. His influence had nearly effected one of the greatest political reforms in history. Who can say that his son is inclined to follow his father's lead or that he is capable of exercising influence to succeed. Here in France we have one grave and all important danger to fear, and that is an alliance between England and Germany. King Edward was a man with a clear conception of political possibilities."

Partial to American Women.

King Edward was particularly partial to American women because they interested him with their clever talk and bright manners. Wherever he was, if American women were in the party, they always came in for a good deal of notice from his majesty. The American women mourn a true friend. Many a girl in America will remember the king's gracious smile, for he seemed to keep an extra winning smile for the American debutant as she courtesied before him on the occasion of her presentation at court.

Thomas Lipton Deeply Grieved.

"I am deeply grieved at the terribly sad news. It is one of the things of my life of which I am proudest that for a long period of years I had the privilege of the friendship of his majesty. Apart from his splendid qualities as a man and statesman, I think of him perhaps most of all as a keen admirer of sport in all its forms. Throughout my efforts to win the America's cup his majesty displayed the keenest personal interest in all that was done to gain victory for English yachts."

President Taft Extends Sympathy.

Washington, May 6, 1910. "Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, 'Buckingham Palace, London. 'On the sad occasion of the death of King Edward I offer to your majesty and to your son, his illustrious successor, the most profound sympathy of the people and of the government of the United States, whose hearts go out to their British kinsmen in this their national bereavement. To this I add the expression of my personal sympathy and of my appreciation of those high qualities which made the life of the late king so potent an influence toward peace and justice among the nations. (Signed) 'William H. Taft.'"

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